HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville NADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

Index to Adnertisements

Page.	Col. Page, Col.
Amusements 9	6 Horses & Carriages, 5 4
Business Chances	4 Instruction 8 1-
opartnership Notice 9	
ountry Board S	4 Preposals 19
Vented Situations	Ratiroads 8 5-
propean Hotels 8	5 Summer Resorts 8 3
manelal Meetings in	3-1 Fetchers 8
fer Sa e	5 Werk Wanted 5

Business Notices.

KEEP'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, perfect in every de-tall. Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, #1 00, 82 00, 82 50, 800 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. LELAND'S CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL. only four blocks from the World's Fair Groun Address WARREN F. LELAND, Chicago.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, produce for local delivery in New-York City Tribune, produce must be paid by subscriber. Postage newsdealer.

PORELIN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexleo), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a capy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Pestal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's fish. The TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 1.22 Broadway. Address al correspondence simply The Tribune. You way or a discovered by the Tribune. The Tribune of New-York.

European Branch. for advertisements only, 263 Regontst.

W. Lendon, England.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the flawing places in Chicago.
All Newsstands at the World's Fair.
Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.
(Frand Pacific Hotel.
Auditorium.
Sherman House. Auditorium.
Sherman House.
Postoffice News Co., opposite the Postoffice,
C. McDonald & Co., 55 Washington-st.
W. B. Sizer, 189 State-st.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is reported that 826 deaths from cholera have occurred in France in the last four weeks; the situation in Naples is said to be growing worse. === The blockade of Bangkok had not been raised on Thursday night. —— The Navahoe met with an accident and was obliged to withdraw from the race for the Town Prize; the race was won by the Satanita, which defeated the Valkyrie. - Two officers and seven men were killed by an explosion on the German warship Paden, at Kiel. - The British Admiralty ordered that the naval manoeuvres in the Irish Sea should close to-night.

Domestic .- Many more mills and factories elesed; Lazarus Silverman, a well-known Chicago banker, ouspended. ____ The Carpenter Steel Company, at Reading, Penn., will increase its plant and employ many more men on a Government contract.

Hal Pointer defeated Mascot, the champion pacer, in the Grand Circuit races at Buffalo. = It was " Christian Unity Day" at Chautauqua; Rabbi Berkowitz was among the speakers. ==== Three persons killed and from fifteen to twenty badly injured by a falling balcony at Chelsea, Mass. E is practically settled that the gates of the World's Fair will be opened on Sunday during

the rest of the Exposition.

City and Suburban.-A strike has been begun was rearrested, and committed to the T out bail. = A vessel from Naples, on which three deaths had occurred during the voyage, was detained at Quarantine. - Boston defeated Prooklyn in baseball at Eastern Park. === Winners at Monmouth Park: Bandit, Lustre, Arab, Aloha, Mackintosh and Little Charlie. - Heary Allen, the well-known broker, has begut suit against James M. Waterbury and other National Cordage Company officials. Money brokers offered large premiums for currency. - Stocks reacted about T per cent on an average, but the movement was not unnatural. Imports of gold were checked by the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. Money on call ruled at 4 per cent, and the extreme range

The Weather .- Indications for to-day. Fair warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 75 1-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

As we expected, Mr. Springer is not willing to give up his important chairmanship, and will not do so without a struggle and without knowing the reason why. The alleged reason for retiring him is that his health is not equal to the strain that would be imposed on him by the leadership of the House. But Mr. Springer, who ought to know something about his own health, knows better. He has arrived in Washington in his usual robust condition. and is prepared to show against all comers that his health is part cularly good. Evidently some other excuse must be brought forward by those who want to see the lilinois statesman laid on

An interesting Washington dispatch this morning deals with the probable attitude of the members of the Senate on the silver question, or at least on the repeal of the Sherman law. The last vote on the question of free coinage was taken on July 1, 1892, when the Senate pronounced against it by 45 to 41. taking all the members into account. Since then many changes have occurred in the membership; but a safe estimate shows that thirlyfour Senators will vote for and thirty-four against repeal, leaving twenty in the doubtful Hence any discussion of the probable action of the Senate on silver must plainly be more or less in the nature of guesswork.

the shelf.

Owing to the insistence of THE TRIBUNE that Matthew Green's Tammany "pull" should not enable him to escape punishment for his brutal murder of James Halstead, District-Attorney Nicoll on his return to town ordered an investigation, with the result that Green is soon be laid before the Grand Jury. On the strength of his inquiries. Assistant Districtthe charge should certainly be murder in the to control the business of the department. first degree. Mr. Nicol' has done his duty thus . The changes in the important Schoolhouse

far fearlessly, and has defeated the plan concocted in the Coroner's office to let Green go ness had been chairman of the committee for virtually at liberty. The prosecution of the murderer should be followed up in the same

Last week the Board of Health condemned no less than nine of the postoffice stations on account of their bad sanitary condition. Yesterday the main Post office building was brought under the ban of condemnation. Unfortunately, the powers of the Board are exhausted when the condition of these buildings is ascertained and recommendations for its improvement are made. Nor can the Postmaster do anything except to forward the reports to Washington with a request for immediate attention to them. It will be a public scandal if the buildings are not at once made safe for the occupancy of the clerks who are compelled to spend many hours in them every day.

The reports regarding cholera in France and Italy increase in gravity. "The Lancet," a medical journal of the highest authority, affirms that the disease has been epidemic in Marseilles for the last three months, but that even the Government has been misled by the deception practised by the local authorities. Park Row constitute an outrageous abuse, and Marseilles has earned a bad reputation as regards cholera in recent years, and its poor sanitary condition is notorious. No special danger is to be apprehended here on account bleckaded runs past the Postoffice, and its unof the state of things now disclosed in that city; but it is alarming when the ravages of During the last few weeks the monumental the disease anywhere are successfully concealed from public notice.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What is the Democratic majority, in the Congress about to assemble, anyway? What does it mean? What is its significance, Its purpose? Can any one tell? A Democratic House will elect a Democratic Speaker, and a Democratic Senate will confirm the nominations of Democrats to office by a Democratic President. Beyond that what? Here is the most anomalous situation ever known in American politics. A great party has been placed in power ostensibly because it is the advocate of certain principles and policies set forth with distinctness and clearness in the platform adopted at its National Convention last year. The party said to the people: "These are the things in which we believe: the things we are fighting for. If you want the things lone give us a chance and we will do them." The bid was accepted; the party is in power. It has the Executive and both branches of Congress. The President has called an extra session of this Congress to legislate at once upon the most pressing of the questions on which the party last year in convention took the most decided stand; one which concerns the prosperity of the whole country and the individual welfare of every citizen. If there was ever a pledge offered or a promise made by a convention or a party it was by the party which at Chicago denounced the Silver Purchase act and demanded its speedy repeal. The President elected on the strength of that promise has called together the Congress of which a clear majority was elected on the same pledge, for the sole avowed purpose of fulfilling the contract.

Nobody can tell yet whether or not it will be done. Indeed, nothing is more notorious than that the majority of members elected on the strength of that promise had at the time of their election no idea nor expectation of redeeming it. The sudden revelation which came through a tentative outgiving of the Treasury Department on the subject, that the people had been deceived, brought on the financial panie which has created such widespread distress. It is partly upon the "object lesson" which the friends of the President say he desired to offer the country, and partly upon the influence of Government patronage which they made no abuse. secret of saying that he proposed to use to carry out his policy, that he depends to bring the majority of the new Congress to the support of the bill to repeal the Silver Purchase peared in Wall Street. Those who have been studied closely tion ever developed in the history of American politics; that a party which had laid down in erty than they had any business to own on and do the larger part of the talking. ing a financial panic and universal distress.

ver coinage, which is now at the front and and legitimate business. There is no cause for overshadowing all other issues. It can do grief in the fact that stocks rose sharply on nothing in that direction without the help of its opponents. Does it mean anything on the of the pork market on Tuesday. Liquidation question of the tariff? There are no signs of of speculation at such a time is always progress it. The party is almost as wide open on that as on the silver question. It is no less broken up on the matter of the tax on State banks. upon which in a straight-from-the-shoulder resolution of hardly more than a line it took so decided a stand. Indeed, there is nothing in all the Chicago platform, unless it be the Force bill feature which our jocose neighbor, 'The New-York Sun," made so much of in the campaign, upon which this great victorious vancing enormous sums to enable speculators party is at one with itself. Nothing that it can take up and carry out with anything like | 000 barrels of pork, with other hog products harmony or unity of action. The Democratic in proportion, Chicago banks lessened the remajority actually means nothing except a change in the offices. It means that clearly and explicitly, though even in that it means only the triumph of one faction over another. So far as any great National question is concerned it is atterly meaningless and impotent. No one knows to-day where the country stands upon any financial or economic question. And these are the questions that confront us to-day with terrible energy and resistless force. And because no one knows what a Democratic majority means, or what it signifies, the Nation floats to-day almost helpless in a sea of distress and doubt.

The election of last November was a great and notable victory. But of what?

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

The reorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Education has been accompanied by a discreditable exhibition of faction politics. The new president, Mr. Bouck, has acted precisely as a successful candidate for Speaker at Albany or Washington would have done, if his election had been sharply contested. He has rewarded his supporters and partisans with the committee assignments which they coveted. He has either displaced or degraded those who attempted to defeat him. His election was followed by a new deal all around under circumstances which implied that the cards had been carefully arranged and marked in advance. The practice is a common one in polities: but the work of an educational board is seldom managed in that way. It is reserved for misgoverned Brooklyn to repudiate all the best traditions of municipal administration. Mr. Bouck in his canvass for the presidency now locked up in the Tombs; and his case will of the Board had the active assistance of wirepullers and ward leaders. Now that he is in office he cancels his obligations by promoting Attorney Mointyre reported to his chief that his supporters and enabling outside politicians

vigilance and firmness in defeating the schemes of political contractors for the construction and repair of buildings. He has been excluded In his place as chairman a fairly strong man given. If the distribution of committee ap- bear. pointments has been a vicious precedent, since it was based upon votes for the presiding officer rather than upon experience and fitness, the intervention of ward heclers in the canvass has been a public scandal.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ABUSE.

It is gratifying to learn that a number of citizens who do business on Park Row are to meet to-day for the purpose of making a formal complaint about the condition of that street. They will be amply justified in using the most emphatic terms of censure and protest. The long-continued disruption and obstruction of one, moreover, in which the whole community is concerned. It is especially conspicuous and flagrant for the reason that the street thus interrupted use is an imperative necessity, audacity of a contractor, who appreciates and appropriates free storage facilities, has made prevailed. It is wonderful that the principal sufferers have borne their wrongs so patiently.

But after all this is only a little the most outrageous abuse of privilege that has lately come to public notice. It differs somewhat in degree, but not at all in kind, from others that are constantly endured. The people are expected to surrender all comfort and accept serious loss wherever a builder is at work. Theoretically, permission to occupy a minor part of a street for building purposes must be obtained before operations begin. Practically, having obtained his permit, and sometimes we suspect without one, the builder does just about as he pleases with sidewalk and roadway. Until his job is finished, whether the time be long or short, the street at that point exists primarily for his convenience, not for the convenience of the public. A large part of it. half years has been: perhaps a half in width, perhaps more, ceases to be a thoroughfare in any proper sense and becomes a private holding. It is used for multifarious purposes, more or less remorselessly, according to the varying requirements and tempers of contractors. If a man has the rudiments of a conscience he exercises his power under some restraint. Often there seems the neighborhood and passers by endure.

If these familiar performances were absohave gained wide repute for skill and consid- sumed in the market.

THE OUTLOOK BETTER.

Chicago men who had been buying more propof stocks they have sold, alike absorb in spec-What does a Democratic majority mean? It ulation resources which the banks should be certainly means nothing on the question of sil- able to employ in aid of productive industry Wednesday or that the bottom dropped out toward recovery.

The pork monopolists are said to have lost several millions, but they first forced the country to lose many millions through the interruption of its export trade in hog products. There would have been less pressure in money markets if wheat and hog products had been more freely marketed this year at prices which other countries could afford to pay. By adto carry 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 65,sources they were able to employ in aid of Western industry, obliged themselves to drain Eastern money markets when money was greatly needed here, and thus in every way prepared for the smash in produce markets by which, according to report, the banks aforesaid have realized some losses.

New-York banks began to prepare for emergencies months ago, when they obliged speculators in so-called industrial stocks to interfere somewhat less with the ability of the money market to meet public needs. Reading and other railroad stocks in which there had been venturesome operations fared no better. When the worst of the pressure came, it found scarcely any broker and no banks here in position to disturb business by their failure.

Right manfully the banks of this city have labored to meet the needs of commerce and industry as far as they could, and distinct improvement in the local atmosphere and outlook, in spite of much that is trying, is their instance,

The smash in wheat and pork has invited large buying for export. The fall in stocks has invited foreign as well as domestic investors, and more than \$10,000,000 in gold is said to be now on the way hither. The same result might have been produced earlier if same pressure to bear upon speculative operations. The arrangements in progress for the directed as to help legitimate business and industry, and to relieve the embarrassments which arise from the scarcity of small notes, After having passed through the trials of Joly the banks may with reason claim the confidence of the business world, and hope to meet future difficulties with honor.

It would not be sensible to calculate that troubles are ended when sixty manufacturing establishments close within four days, throwing more than 50,000 persons out of employment. Some of these are well-known estab-

Committee illustrate the new policy. Mr. Hark- lishments, like the Smith and Sanford carpet works, the Amoskeag, Atlantic, Arlington and a long period, and had shown remarkable Cocheco mills, the Hinsdale and other woollen mills. In the long list there are some which have announced their closing only for a time, while others have closed indefinitely, but the from the committee altogether, although he effect is to reduce by a large amount the carnwas a most experienced and useful member. ings which workers will be able to expend for products. It is this feature of the situation has been appointed, but the membership has which threatens harm. The failure of the been arranged in the interest of contractors. gamblers in pork, wheat and stocks only lessens Other illustrations of the same tenor could be the burdens which productive industry has to

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The official statement of the Iron and Steel Association shows that, in spite of all discouragements and obstacles, that great industry produced and consumed an enormous quantity of iron in the first half of 1893, though a little less than in either half of 1892. The production was 4,562,918 gross tons, but the stocks unsold increased from 535,616 tons January 1 to 578.831 June 30, so that the quantity approximately representing consumption in the manufacture is 4.519,703 gross tons. This is about 100,000 tons less than was consumed in either the first or the second half of 1892, but this difference is little more than 2 per cent.

It is true that over 200,000 tons more iron was produced during the first half of 1892, but unsold stocks increased 148,000 tons, so that the approximate consumption was 4.621,-062 tons. In the second half of last year production was less, only 4,387,317 tons, but unsold stocks were reduced 240,000 tons, so that the approximate consumption was 4.627.555 still worse the state of things which had long tons. In the first half of 1891 production was greatly interrupted, amounting to only 3,368, 107 gross tons, but unsold stocks were considerably reduced, and the approximate consumption was only 3.544,462 tons. But much of the work waiting to be done was only carried over into the second half of the year, when both production and consumption rose to the highest point yet attained, the production to 4,911.763, and deducting increase in stocks the consumption was 4,776,385 tons, a part of which was by way of compensation for the interruption during the first half of the year. These estimates do not take into account the small supply going into consumption from foreign imports, which is not definitely ascertained by half years. Reckoning thus roughly, from production and reported domestic stock only, the approximate consumption by

It will be seen that, with many furnaces and works now idle, there is little chance that the production or consumption of 1893 will reach to be almost no limit to the inflictions which the record of former years. But it is a fact of interest that the orders obtained and the contracts made months ago, before the people lutely essential to the accomplishment of neces- had voted for a change, were large enough to sary work the consequent losses and discom- sustain the manufacture during nearly the forts would be hard to bear. But they are not. whole of the first half of 1893 at about its Contractors are benefited, or think they are, maximum activity. For three years and a by injuring everybody else. That is all. Of half, excepting only the interrupted half of course there are exceptions to the general rule. 1891, this industry has gone on at a rate far men who do their work with a conscientious surpassing the utmost that ever has been acregard to the rights of the public. These are complished in Great Britain, either as to quanindividuals who are notably scrupulous and tity of iron produced or as to quantity con-

British production last year, according to the cult tasks of construction. Unhappily, their British Iron Association, was only 6,616,890 est judge of any court of record in the United States. He is just twenty-six years old. example is not contagious, and the municipal tons-the smellest since 1879. Although stocks authorities are not disposed to make others | were reduced about 540,000 tons, the quantity adopt their methods and conform to their exported without manufacture was 767,000 standard. A sensible bill of restrictions was tons, so that the consumption in the manudrafted two or three years ago for the consid- facture in Great Britain was 6,391,650 tons. eration of the Legislature, but the prospect of which is less than the consumption in this counrelief seems to grow remoter every year. It is try in either of the last six years. But if the time for a non-partisan attack mon a gross advocates of a change have their way, our country may fall back to a second place again.

"The stringay of surprise" is an Emersonian A most gratifying change of tone has applicate which President Cleveland most have

on Richard Croker's palatial new home, ____ port of the bill to repeal the Saver Putchase Matthew Green, the murderer of James Halstead, act which they so solemnly promised to pass, selling property which they did not own have ____ The Republicans must vote right when Congress This is by all odds the most remarkable situa- to take their punishment here, as well as these assembles, but they will do well to let the Demoits National platform a definite plan and policy had to be partly won over to a support of it who contribute to produce disaster by corner carrying out the President's recommendations by Government patronage and partly convinced ing wheat and pork, and men who wait for and in making them square with the Chicago of its necessity by an "object lesson" involv- disaster to enrich them by depressing prices platform. The country has intrusted the Democracy with absolute power at a critical period. It will hold the majority party, rather than the minority. responsible for what happens during the next ten months.

> The New-York Academy of Medicine is a body in which the people of this city feel the utmost confidence. There was severe disappointment in the minds of intelligent citizens when its plan for parifying the city's water supply was rejected by the Legi-lature last winter in favor of the Tammany p'an, which clothed Public Works Commissione Daly with large and unprecedented powers. The Academy, through one of its committees, now pro poses a National Bureau of Public Health, and has prepared a bill on the subject for submission to Congress. This Bureau is to make rules and regulations for the government of National sanitation in its foreign and interstate relations. It is interesting and instructive to note that the Health Commissioners of this city make haste to declare their opposition to the scheme on the ground of its interference with State and local Boards of Health. This objection is of the same nature as the Tammany opposition to National control of quarantine, because of its in terference with the powers and emolaments of Prother-in-law Jenkins.

Tammany seems to be "getting it in the neck"to use a phrase which will be understood without difficulty in Fourteenth-st, precincts.

An early trial of Frank Ellison for his brutat assent on W. H. Henriques is promised by the District-Attorney: in fact, it is hoped to proceed with it next week. Fortunately the bull of \$15,000 fixed by Judge Cowing has not been reduced, and as Ellison has been unable to furrish that amount he is safe in the Tombs, and there will be no difficulty in producing him for trial. This is a case in which great pains should be taken to secure an intelligent jury. There have been lamentable ; aiscarringes of justice here tofore through the disagreement of juries; the number should not be increased in the present

One can hardly believe "The Chattanooga Times" so ignorant as to suppose that the aggregate prices of several hundred commodities must always change in correspondence with prices of a few great staples. Yet in answer to the statement that " Prices of commodities, here and in England, stand about where they did one year ago or six banks here and at Chicago had permitted the years ago," that paper says: "Either this is flagrantly untrue, or The Tribune's allegations that the coming of Demogracy into power like brought issue of a larger bank circulation may be so about the lowest prices for iron, wheat, cotton, etc., known for thirty years, are false, charity the aforesaid journal may be judged deserving of pity rather than reprehension. The Tribune made no such alleration. Strange as it may seem to the ignorant, while wheat is very much lower than a year ago, and wool, and many products of iron, oats are higher, pork is over 40 per cent higher, and lard and pork products much higher, beef is decidedly higher, and milk, and cheese, and also eggs and vesetables, while potatoes in this market are over 40 per cent higher, sugar is 15 to 20 per cent higher, coffee is over 20 per cent higher, petroleum certificates are

higher, and many other articles. The Tribune has never said that cotton is this year at the lowest point ever known. It was fully half a cent lower a year ago, and "The Chattanooga Times" merely blunders in including that article. Pig iron is about as low as it ever has been, but scarcely lower than it was last year, though prices of many products of iron and steel are the lowest on The one product which has recently gone below all previous records is wheat, and it has taken its private dive downward without any increase, but in spite of a large decrease, in shipments of wheat from India.

The battalions of "reformers" consecrated with President Cleveland to "the People's cause" are very slow in straggling into Washington; but until another August. Nothing short of an earthquake or the bombardment of Washington by a foreign Power will deliver the country from the Democratic Congress during the next twelve months.

Another possible record-breaker will soon be trying her luck on the Atlantic, namely, the Lucania, sister ship of the Campania, which made a gallant attempt to outdo the Paris on her last westward trip, and would probably have succeeded had she been favored with good weather. The Campania holds the record for the eastward passage-5:17:27-which she made last May, soon after being put into commission. The Lucania has only recently been launched, but high hopes are entertained of her speediness. duplicate of the Campania, but may be a faster vessel, just as the City of Paris surpassed the City of New-York, which led the van of the twinscrew steamships.

PERSONAL.

The gold and silver problem has already landed one victim in the insane asylum. This is Andrew Dressen, a man forty-nine years old, hailing from Portland. He has a system by which, with the yolks of eggs, he makes gold out of silver, and insists that there is no need of free coinage. He is so demonstrative at times in his endeavors to convince people of the success of his system that the services of a strait-jacket are needed.

The famous Farnesina Palace, at Rome, was built for Agostino Chigl, the wealthy banker of Pope Leo X, who, as the story goes, after a banquet that he gave there in honor of His Hollness, had the gold plate that was used as His Holiness, had the gold plate that was used at the entertainment flung into the Tiber in the Pope's presence, exclaiming that no one else should be permitted to use plate that had been eaten from by the Holy Father. The wily old banker had, however, taken the precaution of skilfully concealing a net in the river, so that after the Pope's departure he was able to recover his plate, which is still in the possession of the now princely house of Chigi.

Little Wound, the new chief of the Sioux Nation, is six feet tall, sixty years old, and got his name from an injury to his ankle received in a battle with white men when he was twelve years old. He and Red Cloud have always been on bad terms. Red Cloud was Sitting Buil's friend and

Miss B. Taylor, the lady who has been lecturing in England on her journey in Inner Thibet, gives a rather forbidding account of that country. She was subjected on her travels to constant attacks by subjected on her fravels to constant amountain brigands, she found great difficulty in getting servants, the cold was so intense that a knife froze to her hand, and often she was compelled to sleep in holes in the ground. These hardships became so numerous that when aimbst half of her task was complete she turned back to China.

The trustees of the Ohio Weslyan University tion of two thoroughly equipped young men to the faculty, Professor W. G. taken his graduate work at Harvard University, has been elected to the chair of physics, and the Rev. R. T. Stevenson, A. M., B. D., Ph. D., who has taken his advanced work at the Ohio Weslyan University, at Boston University, and in Europe, has been elected to the chair of history. Superior Judge William Conley, of the new coun-

ty of Madera, in California, is said to be the young-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

et shoe has reached the height of its popularity, and will soon go out. "This is probably true," says a shoemaker. "for one of the great arguments in favor of the russet shoe was that it required no care, no rubbing, cleaning or polishing, but this is not true any longer, for the untanned foot covering of the well-dressed man is now as immaculately clean and as neatly polished as ever the black shoe was, and just as much care and attention expended on it. Besides this, it is a matter of twice bootblacks generally charge for their labor in the same proportion."

President Eliot has been to the Fair, and he was particularly delighted with the electric launches. It is suggested that he might procure one and send it down to New-London to meet Yale in place of the regular Harvard shell.—(Boston Herald.

In a cemetery near Boston are the graves of the two former wives of a Boston man, who is now living happily with his third wife. On the headstone of the words, "My Beloved Lily," and on that of the other are the words, "My Cherished Violet,

WASTED AMMUNITION. I paid two dollars for a tie; Oh, it was just immense, And then I started for the shore, With gayety intense,

Said I: "I'll paralyze the girls With this most gorgeous tie; With them 'twill be love at first sight As I walk smiling by."

But when I stood upon the beach At last I had a fit— By Jove! The first girl that I saw Had en one just like it.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

"The Chicago Tribune" gives figures to show that from May 1 to July 27, inclusive, the number of paid admissions to the World's Fair was 6,219,070, and of free admissions 2,453,726, or nearly 30 per cent of the entire number. Mixed His Dates.-Hungry Higgins-Wen did

Columbus come to this country?
Weary Watkins—Bout 400 years ago.
Hungry Higgins—Gee! No wonder a feller give
me the horse laugh when I told him I was Chris's
second cousin.—(Indianapolis Journal.

The letters of Phillips Brooks to his little nieces

published in the August "Century," show that the great preacher had an essentially childlike heart. Once, when in Europe, he wrote as follows: "I am going to answer your beautiful letter, which travelled all the way to London, and was delivered here by a postman, with a red coat, two or three weeks ago. He looked very proud when he came in, as if he knew that he had a beautiful letter in his bundle, and all the people in the street stood aside to make way for him, so that Tood's letter might not be delayed," And once while in Denver, he sent the following to the same little girl: "When I got here last night I found the hotel man very much excited and running about waving a beautiful letter in the air and crying aloud, 'A letter from Tood! A letter from He was just going to get out a band of music to march around the town and look for the man to whom the letter belonged, when I stepped up and told him I thought it was meant for me. He made me show him my name in my hat before he would give it to me, and then a great crowd gathered round and listened while I read it."

Electrical Treatment.—Mrs. Squibbs—Doctor, what shall I do with my son? He sleeps incessantly, is always tired, and looks at everything with utter apathy.

The Doctor—Take him to Midway Plaisance for two days.—(Chicago Record.

The number of unemployed graduates of German universities has become so great that some of the most eminent professors in Germany, including Professors von Gneist, Von Esmarch, Klam-Roth and Osthoff, have felt compelled to come to their rescue. These professors have prepared a circular which is to be addressed to Germans in all parts of the world asking the recipients to reply whether there are possibilities of employment in their particular dwelling places for educated German teachdruggists, lawyers, ministers and engineers. The professors hope in time to form a ort of central employment bureau, so that gradnates may start to seek their fortunes in foreign lands with some hopes of success. They expect at the same time to relieve the overstocked intellectual market at home.

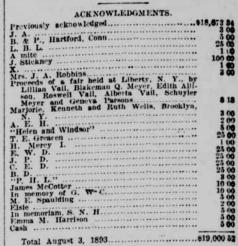
MR. CLEVELAND TO LEAVE BUZZARDE BAY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY WILL STAR FOR WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

ssard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 3.-This is the Pros-Bussard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 3.—This is the Pred-dent's last night at Gray Gables for the present, at least. Mr. Cleveland remained home all day with his guest, Secretary Carlisle. It is presumed that the President read his message to the Secretary and the latter proffered whatever suggestions appear sary. The President, it is understood, sent for Mr. Carlisle to come to Gray Gables before the was read to his Cabinet.

Attorney-General Olney stopped off this afterne for an hour's chat with the President, and was after-ward driven in the Cleveland carriage to the station where he tock the train for Falmouth. He will re-turn to Washington with the President,

The President, Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle drove The President, Mrs. Cleverand evening. The party over to the village early this evening. The party

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.



CALLING FOR A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The opening of the special session of Con-gress will afford the Republican party a splendid opportunity to make an official declaration of its principles and present policy respecting the financial stringency which is paralyzing the industries and commerce of the country. I think a caucus should be held at a very early date by our Senators and Representatives, and the situation should be thoroughly canvassed and a line of action for the minority in Congress adopted. After this let some one in the House and Senate be selected to make a declaration of the position of the party in a speech which can be placed in every house north of the Ohio River. Then let the party in Congress adhere to the line adopted, and wherever it coincides with the policy of the dominant party they can act together. By such a course they will deserve the respect of every patriotic citizen, and avoid being called obstructionists, particularly if our caucus is held and declaration of principles announced first.

I think our people ought to declare : First-In favor of stopping the monthly purchases of silver.

Second-Unalterable opposition to free coinage of Third-Opposition to the repeal of the tax on

amendment prohibiting the issue of notes to circulate as money by State banks.

Fourth-The doctrine of protection of American labor ought to be reaffirmed, and in that connection there ought to be an appeal to the laboring class to consider whether or not they have not made a grave mistake in deserting the party which has, in legislating for the best interests of the whole country, secured to the laborer the highest wages and cheapest food ever enjoyed by the working class of any nation.

Fifth-The principle of reciprocity should be declared to be a fundamental doctrine of the party. It might also be well to declare that in the event that the repeal of the Silver Purchase act should fail to restore public confidence and relieve the present financial stringency, it would be wise to authorize the issue of \$100,000,000 3 per cent gold bonds and thus double the reserve of gold in the Treasury. There seems in some quarters to be a disposition on the part of Republicans to rejoice that disaster has overtaken the country on the accession of the Democrats to the entire control of the Government and to render them no assistance in extricating the country from the present trou-

bles. This is not patriotic, and such a course will not help the party, Respectfully, R. W. MILLS. Virginia, Ill., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Charity Organization Society, grateful

for the generous response its appeals have met with, again lays a case before the public. It is that of a man of thirty-ix years old, who formerly was a driver and has always borne a good character. In October, 1892, he was paralyzed, and has not been able to use his legs since. He has a wife and seven children, and the only revenue they can count on is the \$4 a week which the two eldest children earn. The society appealed to its own members for the case through its "Bulletia" in February last, and raised enough for the family's support for several months. It now appeals to the general public and asks that sufficient to supply \$25 monthly may be given. It is an additional guarantee of the careful expenditure of this money that it will be disbursed by a church which assumes the constant friendly oversight of the family. The man is dying by inches; the family are very devoted and give him all needed care, and it is in every way desirable and humane to keep them together. The society feels that the

to keep them together. The society feels that the mere statement of these facts should clicit the generosity of the public.

All money sent will be promptly and personally acknowledged. Cherks should be drawn to the order of Charles D. Kellogg, in trust, and sent to the office of the society, United Charites Building, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, SAMUEL M. JACKSON, Committee on Appeals.

New-York, Aug. 2, 1893.

IN HONOR OF THE CZARINA.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3 .- To-day is the Czarińs's birthday and in consequence the Russian fleet is en-joying a holiday, both men and ships being dressed in gay attire. All but necessary work was suspended at noon, at which time the ships were dressed, strings of signal flags being run up to the masthead on either side both fore and main masts, while from the fore and mizzen ran other streamers to the bow and stern When this decoration was set all three ships fired salute of twenty guns. As an act of courtesy the United States training-ship Richmond also dressed ship but in rainbow fashion, according to our custom, and fired a salute. During the afternoon the visitors were allowed on board the Admiral Nachimof and both officers and men teasted at special dieners To-night the ships were dressed in electric lights and an extensive display of fireworks will be made. Chicago, Aug. 3.-The subjects of the Czar of all

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The subjects of the Czar of all the Russias had a celebration at the White City to-day in honor of Empress Marie. Services began with refujious ceremonies in the Russian Church in West Madison-st., at which Archbishop Nich-las presided. These were followed by a concert in Festival Hall at Jackson Park. A Russian band furnished music under the lendership of Conductor Clawatch. The entire Exposition orchestra took part in the orchestral numbers, and supported in the choral selections of the programme a chorus of Russian singers who are residents of Chicago. The celebration of Russian Day closed with a dinner given to the members of the Russian Jury of Award, and to the presidents and vice-presidents of the foreign juries of award at the Lexington Hotel.

ANXIOUS TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

Annapolis, Aug. 3.-Dr. William Steinner, who ocnear Annapolis, attempted suicide on Thursday last by taking laudanum, but took an overdose. On saturday he took another dose and had prepared a second quantity, when he was discovered.

He was in town yesterday, and after paying a visit

and attempted to drown himself in a creek near the Bay Ridge Road. The only cause assigned for these attempts on his life is disappointment at the results of his efforts at farming.

Dr. Steinner to from New-York, and holds a commission signed by President Lincoln, appointing him a Collector of Internal Revenue for one of the New-York City districts. His daughter, who is a practising physician in New-York, was sent for and arrived here this morning.